

Barbadoe, Colfax, Adrian, Seaming, Wright, Moore
and Smith.

The new British Premier, in the speech in the House of Lords in which he undertook to defend his position, referred, among other things, to the pending Chinese or Manchou war, "if war it can be called;" at all events, "operations going on in that part of the world." That war he designated as "unfortunate"—certainly about the middle term which he could have employed to describe it with any regard to its true character—"unfortunate in its origin if not in its consequences;" "war" inadvertently entered upon—"another very wild phrase—but which, having been entered upon, he cordially rejoiced in the success of; first, because, as he insists, the British nation had "ample cause of complaint if not of quarrel with China;" and secondly, because he thinks he sees in the late successes of the British arms an opening toward the conclusion of peace.

ATTN—HIRE. No. 49 Nassau-st.—The
ATTN—HIRE. No. 49 Nassau-st.—The
 of **CHARLTON'S HATS** are now ready
 of our customers and the public in response
HIRE. No. 49 Nassau-st.

IN MAIDEN-LANE—Mr. AMUN-
RELD'S CERTIFICATE.
 of **CHARLTON'S HATS**: On the night of the
 of **MAIDEN-LANE**, with my stock of mer-
 destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy,
 much more so, but for the timely assistance
 of **CHARLTON'S HATS**, which preserved in-
 valuable books, papers, and some bank notes,
 on being exposed to a very great and sudden
 of **CHARLTON'S HATS**, which I could not find room in the
 of a vault in the wall—they are a mass of
 of **CHARLTON'S HATS**.
CHARLTON'S HATS.
IN 1870.
 can be seen at our Depot.

W. W. WILKINSON & CO.,
 of **MURRAY**, opposite the City Hall.

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 of **OFFICE**, No. 48 Broadway, New York.

So long as this opium trade constitutes so large a share of the total European commerce with China; so long as it is sustained and substantially carried on by the British Government itself as an aid to its Indian revenue, it is absurd to expect that Europeans, and especially the British, can be anything better in the eyes of the disciples of Confucius than "foreign devils," or that any progress can be made toward reconciling the Chinese to familiar and friendly intercourse. If the trade which these foreign visitors are so anxious to extend were one of which they were so much ashamed, regarding the dis-

When the benefits were mutual, considering the intelligence of the Chinese and their aptitude for traffic, there would be a fair prospect for coming to an understanding with them. But so long as their tea and their silks and their silver shall be drawn away in exchange for a pernicious and poisonous drug, who can wonder that the Chinese Government and the Chinese mandarins continue resolutely hostile to any extension of this disadvantageous and disastrous traffic, or to any closer relations with persons who present themselves to the Chinese in this deplorable character?

The first step toward a good understanding with the Chinese and the opening of an extended intercourse with them must be the abolition of the opium trade—a thing so much the more within the power of the British, as the chief production of this drug is a monopoly of the British Indian Government. This opium trade has very much the same relation to the general trade with China that the African slave-trade had and has to the general trade with Africa. So long as the slave trade flour-

Under the encouragement and support of the British Government (as the opium trade now does), it not only effectively prevented the growth of an legitimate and mutually beneficial commerce with Africa. Since the legal and, to a great extent, actual abolition of that disgraceful traffic, an extensive and rapidly-increasing general trade has sprung into existence along the African coast, and there is every reason to expect that, in the case of China, a similar result might follow the suppression of the opium trade.

If the British wish the Chinese to change their policy in the direction of humanity, friendliness and good neighborhood, why not begin with giving them an example which, in exciting their gratitude, might perhaps stimulate them to emulation? If the British Government desire to obtain free access to the Chinese ports and cities for the purposes of lawful, honorable and mutually beneficial traffic, why not offer to the Chinese, by way of equivalent and inducement, a stipulation to put a stop to the growth of opium in India for the purpose of being

struggled into China? Let Lord Derby take this decided step, and we apprehend he would find it in-
-ally he professes in his speech to be in search of, a "safe and honorable," and we must add lasting "peace, with the least possible delay," and a "restoration of the benefits and advantages of "commercial intercourse," on a much more solid basis than they have hitherto occupied.

With or without such inducement to negotiation on the part of the Chinese, we do not see how the occupation of Canton is to have any more effect on

the court of Peking, or the Cantonese, than the blockade of that city had during the year or so of its continuance; or than its bombardment appears to have had upon the Chinese officials, who, when taken by the British troops, were found quietly eating their breakfasts, with entire nonchalance. It would appear, either as to the past or the future. The attempt to rule the city by giving to the Chinese Imperial Governor and Tartar General two or three British officers as assessors, would seem to be likely to go a good way toward defeat.

The state affairs from Mexico do not present the state of affairs in that country as much changed. Zukows still held the capital and the surrounding districts, while by far the larger number of the State recognized the Constitutional Government.

under Juarez, which, for greater security, had transferred itself from Guanjuato to Guadalajara. The Constitutional leaders, among whom are many of the most experienced and distinguished generals, appear to have adopted the policy of acting on the defensive. They had an army of 6,000 men entrenched at Celaya, forty miles north-west of Guanjuato, against which Zuloaga had detached a force of about equal strength; but the expected battle had not yet taken place. Other encounters, however, had occurred in different parts of the Republic. In

which the Constitutionists seem generally to have had the advantage. Zuloaga is chiefly dependent for money on the clergy, who are obliged to make him large advances. In fact, the struggle now going on in Mexico differs but very little from that which every country has gone through, where a large part of the land has passed into the possession of the clergy. Should they be defeated in the present contest, of which there

A bill has been submitted to the Assembly which proposes to require every Member of the Legislature to be a resident of the District from which he is elected. We earnestly hope this bill may be defeated. It has not one redeeming feature. It will tend to raise questions of residence and provoke needless contests of seats. It imposes a qualification for office unknown to the Constitution, and which has no foundation in reason. If the gentleman who submits this bill were required to

The majority will depend on the attendance.
Mr. Davis says that if a vote be taken by daylight,
he will be present. Messrs. Bates and Bates cannot
be. Mr. Thompson of Kentucky is generally absent,
but if present, will neutralize the vote of Mr.
Crittenden. Mr. Allen of Rhode Island is exercised
about his instructions to oppose the Constitution.
The following is the division anticipated with
these qualifications:

Yes.—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Blair, Brad-
ford, Bryant, Gay, Evans, Fisk, Fitzpatrick, Green, Grinn, Har-
dison, Henderson, Himes, Hunter, Lewis, Johnson (Ark.),
Loring, Lyman, May, McKim, Montgomery, Morris, Pierce, Post,
Rosenberg, Seward, Thomas (N. J.), Toombs, Wright, Yulee.
No.—Messrs. Adams, Ames, Bates, Bledsoe, Butler, Calhoun,
Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Douglass, Durkee, Fox-
worth, Foster, How, Hamlin, Hendon, Allen, Pugh, Sew-
ard, Sumner, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wadsworth.

Absent, probably. Bates, Davis, Reed, Thomp-
son. (Kw.)

be emphatically voted down.

THE LATEST NEWS

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MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON Saturday, March 20, 1858.

Mr. Foote of Vermont has made a most able and

The six Southern Americans stand firm in the House, and are strengthened in their purpose by personal imputations. Mr. Horace F. Clark's friends go to the state legislature and urge him to vote against acceptance. His speech in opposition is ready. He fears Pendleton and Burns (Ohio) want amendments. The Administration leaders despond of success, and almost concede their defeat. They have no hopes of recruiting their forces in

pressive manner, and gave a vivid picture of the outrages which the people of Kansas had had perpetrated upon them. He warmly vindicated them from the President's charge of rebellion. If they were rebels, the men of '76 were rebels. He gloried in such rebellions, and hoped the men of Kansas would stand firm in defense of their rights, making no unworthy concessions, and preferring to die martyrs rather than live slaves. He gave an admirably clear exposition of the pretended submission of the Slavery question to the popular vote.

Mr. Green here undertook to question some of Mr. Foote's statements, but was promptly silenced by the evidence.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1858.

It is the general impression here that no better speech than Mr. Foote's has yet been made on the Kansas question. Certainly none has been more effective in delivery.

In the evening session, Senator Wilson spoke for nearly three hours, and made the best speech he has ever made. It was chiefly a reply to Gov. Sumner, defending the mechanics and laborers of the North from the charge of being white slaves. He said that he was the son of a laborer, and had been the greater part of his life a laborer himself.

He could not sit silent while the working class was reviled and misrepresented. He eloquently described the manliness, thrift, good conduct and intelligence of the working men of the North, and showed, by an overwhelming array of evidence, that their condition was superior to that of the non-slaveholding whites at the South, and even to that of the majority of slaveholders.

Mr. Wilson's speech is the forty-fifth in this debate, the greatest debate in our history.

Mr. Douglas will speak to-morrow if he is able

to stand. He is very ill to-day, but is resolved to be heard. Messrs Fitch and Green will reply. Mr. Broderick also will speak. The Senate will probably sit till night. It will not be possible to come to a vote before Tuesday.

The Kansas debate in the House was very animated, and was protracted till 9 p. m. Very good anti-Lecompton speeches were made; in general, ultra speeches were made by Lecomptonites. The best was made by Mr. Barksdale, who, at the close, called upon Mr. Schuyler Colfax to reply to him.

Mr. Cofax immediately took the floor and replied with great vigor for an hour, in a speech containing more new points than any yet made in the discussion. Much of it went over ground untouched by other speakers. His analysis of the objectionable features of the Lecompton Constitution itself was peculiarly striking.

Committees were appointed to report resolutions to prepare business for the Convention, which meets again to-morrow. Forty or fifty artists were present.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1858.

The Senate meets to-morrow at 10, and will hardly get to a final vote under twelve hours. Mr. [illegible] is to read a [illegible] and five speeches are [illegible]

Stuart begins the debate, and five speeches are expected by Messrs. Bayard, Douglas, Dixon, and, perhaps, Biederick and Green, who will close. Then will commence voting on amendments. A multitude will be offered. Minnesota and Kansas may be tacked together, but this is not yet decided; and Prugh's amendment, pretending to confer the right on the people to alter the Constitution will

The report of the Select Committee of the House is a case of *Matteson* is prepared, and will probably be made to-morrow. The majority think the House has jurisdiction to punish a member for anything known by his constituents at the time of his election. Mr. Curtis, a member of the Committee, dissents as to the question of jurisdiction, but holds that this is not a case, as it now stands, for its exertion.

Mr. Matteson submitted a written defense, and asked to prove all his statements, but the Committee decided that it had no power to send for persons or papers. Among the papers shown to the Committee was one from Dr. Hall of this city, saying, in reply to a note from Matteson: "At the time of your

Mr. Wilson carried out with minuteness, showing a true preponderance in elements of wealth in favor of the North. He also carried out with minuteness the position of the South, contrasting it with that of the laborers of the North. He (Wilson) has been an employer and an employee. Whatever is possessed has been obtained by the labor of his hands and his brain, and had a hundred of men to employ, many of whom were equals in intellect and loyalty to himself or other Senators. The sneaking

Mr. FOOT (Vt.), earnestly protested against the Lecompton Constitution, the creature he said of a series of frauds, outrages, and unmitigated rascality. It was a question rising far above party, one which he was willing to strike hands with, conservative, honorable men of all parties both North and South.

Referring to the Lecompton Constitution, he said the Administration was forcing the measure in defiance of the opinion of the country, in spite of the warnings of the great body of the Democracy of the North, and in a spirit of recklessness that must prove fatal to itself.

Slavery into the Territories, and that Congress not the right to prohibit its extension further. Mr. F. here cited numerous instances to show that Congress has legislated to prevent the extension of slavery, and contended that slavery is only one of the positive evils of this land. He opposed its general admission under the Lecompton constitution, and with his friends would continue to oppose, though the dissolution of a hundred Unions was threatened. He, however, had no fears of a dissolution of the Union. The cry had been uttered a hundred times, but the Union was still safe. Mr. Fremont concluded by saying, that so help him God, other slave States should never enter the Union at his vote.

WARD (Penn.) said no sufficient

Dr. HARRISON, the prominent Topeka physician, was the first to speak against the admission of Kansas to the Union without a bill of rights to complete the Constitution. He had been told by the local authority that Kansas contained one hundred thousand people. Her Constitution is republican, and why is her admission opposed? Mainly because the Constitution recognizes Slavery. Discussion, he concluded, would not hasten the settlement of this question. The true issue had been defined by Mr. Van-der-Weide as "no more Slave States at once," and the South might as well meet that issue at once like the men of 1787. Let the final vote be taken, and Kansas be rejected, and the intelligent people of the North will never again vote for the North, and the answering cry will be, "We have triumphed!" "We have crushed Slave Power, and have it under our feet." Har-

ed to several features in the bill, which he said
in accordance with the doctrines of the Amer-
party, and most his cordial approbation. Referring
to the recent removal of Commissioner Loring to
Massachusetts, he attributed it to the abolitionists, and
said surely pro-republican retailing in the South.
Mr. WALLACE (Mich.) said an instrument like the
Constitution ought to be accompanied by
such a message as that of the President in coming
to Congress. The latter shows a reckless disregard
modesty, a perversion of facts, and an absence of
it. It was not enough that the citizens of Kansas
ould suffer wrong, but to this must be added oppres-
sion, accusation and insult. There is (he said) a
symmetry of design, an exactness of execution, in the

the movement.—Huchman & Co. have been called upon to attend to each other.

At length the proceedings attending the formation of the Leconte Constitution, characterizing them as villainous frauds, The Constitution itself, he resolved, is anti-Republican, as it recognizes Slavery. Michigan was firmly resolved to admit no more Slave States; and as threats of dissolution, she would pass by as the idle wind.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) replied to a passing allusion made by Mr. Maynard to him. He said he had formally signed an appeal to all Governments and Nations to stand up in favor of humanity. No matter how degraded, no matter of what color, he acknowledged every man as his brother. Alluding to the treaty of Ghent, negotiated by Mr. Clay and other

Mr. MAYNARD said he could not believe that Mr. C. had been negotiating with Great Britain, could make its aid in putting down Slavery in this country. He believed it to be a calumny on their memory. He never could have done it.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that this pledge of Mr. Clay & his associates was on behalf of the United States, and not England.

Mr. MAYNARD asked if Slavery was intended why is it not stated in the treaty?

Mr. BARRISDALE (Miss.) said the Emigrant Aid societies sent men to Kansas to defy the power of the Federal Government and Territorial Legislature, compelling the Government to send the army there to protect peaceable voters. He argued in favor of the Free-Soil Constitution, contending that it was the will of the people of Kansas, under which, it being republican in form, they had a right to alter it. He would ask the Republican side whether they would vote for the admission of a State that admitted those people desired admission with Slavery?

Mr. GIDDINGS, replied that he would never con-

Mr. BARKSDALE wanted to know whether Mr. GIDDINGS spoke for the whole Republican party? Mr. GIDDINGS answered that he spoke for the incumbent, reflecting portion of mankind generally. Mr. BARKSDALE—The Black Republicans oppose men. He then asked Mr. Bingham of Ohio whether he would vote for the admission of a Slave to the Union? Mr. BINGHAM—Certainly not; by no means. Mr. BARKSDALE—The opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, then, is based on the ground that it creates Slavery. Mr. STANTON (Ohio), thought he might safely say

the Republicans would never vote for a State to the north of the line of 36° 30'.
 Mr. BARKSDALE—Will they vote for Slave States south of that line?
 Mr. BARKSDALE—Believe me would.
 Mr. BARKSDALE said if no more Slave States to be admitted then the South ought to know it has been constantly yielding in point of territory, has suffered from Northern aggressions.
 Mr. COLFAX (Ind.), in response to Mr. Barksdale, he would not vote for the admission of Kansas if whole people came here with a Slave Constitution. Had made that declaration when the Missouri question was repelled. But he placed his objections on every ground. He then gave a history of the government in which the

depended. Whlier, and the Democratic majority of that year, insisted on going behind the broad seal of a State to ascertain the actual will of the people, and contested their denunciations of all attempts to ignore the voice of the people, and of the arguments of form and technicality with the Lecompton arguments of the party now. He reviewed the various Kansas questions, contending that not a single one in the series which inaugurated or completed the Lecompton Constitution was intended by the usurpers who had made away with the Free and unfettered suffrage of the people. In the election of delegates in April, 1855, to participate in the election of delegates, if the request was made full by one man of each party conjointly to elect it, and the Election Judges to be equally

tance, which offer was refused. He insisted that so long as Leecompton existed in our history where a new Constitution was submitted to the people vote and the whole instrument was not submitted for ratification or rejection at the same time, it was contended that is exact accordance with the President's doctrine that the people can make or unmake institutions at pleasure, the Kansas people had actually made it and so it was submitted to Congress. He reiterated the argument of Senator Leecompton, that the Legislature calling the Convention had no right to require submission of the Constitution to the popular vote with Mr. Stevens's report, which claimed they had, but had waived it. He reviewed the Leecompton Constitution, and beside the objections

ously urged, contended that it was contradictory to declare property higher than any constraints on taxation, and yet giving corporations power to the state, and yet denying the owners, with that, the same protection in prohibiting the Legislature from passing a law which would be nullified by popular vote, yet to permit to submit the issue to the people. It was important to understand the reasons that it was unconstitutional in sending the habeas corpus in cases of insurrection, in addition to rebellions and invasions, the only exceptions in the Federal Constitution, and provided for strikes on persons following occupations or trades, which denounced as unrepentant, and intended as a demonstration against free labor. He read the Utah and Kansas laws to show that Utah has practically the same